



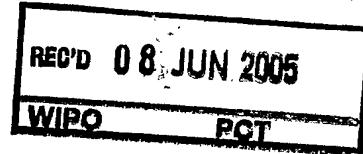
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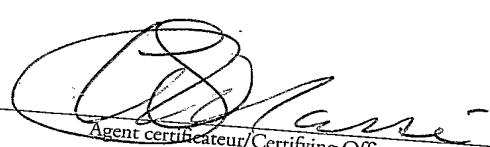
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Specification and Drawings, as originally filed, with Application for Patent Serial No: 2,462,836, on April 2, 2004, by **DOMINIQUE FEUILTAULT** and **MARC LAJOIE**, for "System, Device and Method for Feeding Flat Articles".

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O P I C  C I P O

**SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

The present invention overcomes the limitations and drawbacks of the above mentioned inventions of the prior art, and more specifically:

## SYSTEM, DEVICE AND METHOD FOR FEEDING FLAT ARTICLES

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

#### 1. Field of the invention

The present invention relates to apparatus and methods for handling flat products such as printed sheet signatures ("signatures") to feed downstream machinery. More specifically, the invention aims at providing an ultra-high speed, simple and reliable system and method for feeding a signature gathering conveyor of a bindery line for the manufacture of books or the like. The invention contemplates delivering flat articles on a conveyor in a continuous shingled stream and feeding the articles to the downstream machinery one by one by gripping the leading article by its backbone, using separating grippers traveling along a linear path, generally orthogonal to the article stream orientation. Although the present invention will be described by reference to the handling of signatures in a bindery process, it shall be deemed applicable in a variety of applications dealing with flat products in sheet form.

#### 2. Brief description of the prior art

Bindery machinery usually relies on rotary drum gathering systems to pull and pick-up signatures from the bottom of a horizontal stack in a hopper and transfer signatures to build piles collated on either a saddle or pocket conveyor, the piles being fed to the downstream stitching, sewing or gluing operation to produce books or magazines. Alternatively, gripping systems are also used with the assistance of separating tooling such as rotary cam separators and vacuum plates cooperating to separate the

lowermost signature being pulled down from the rest of the pile being supported by the separating device.<sup>2</sup>

Feeding of the hopper was traditionally accomplished manually by an attendant taking a pile of signatures and bending the pile back and forth a few times to ensure proper separation of the signatures. It is also well known in the field to replace the attendant by a feeding conveyor (loader), carrying-out separation reliability with increased through-output and lower operating costs, to deliver the signatures to the horizontal hopper of a gatherer, separated in forwardly inclined shingled continuous stream.

However, feeding the signatures to form a vertical stack in a hopper still requires a complex system to control stack build-up parameters and pick-up one signature at a time to perform the transfer to a gathering conveyor. Many such systems have been developed so far in an attempt to perform these tasks with acceptable yield and through-output, but still with a high level of complexity and proportional cost. For example, the Kolbus ZV 830 vacuum belt signature feeder is an early concept still experiencing miss-feed occurrences due to poor control of stack's height into the hopper. Indeed, signatures are delivered into the hopper by batches through start and stop cycles of the output conveyer, which generates rapid changes in the load (signature stack) supported by the vacuum belt conveyer. Actually, the intermediate step consisting in feeding a hopper prior to feeding a gathering conveyor has nothing but historical justification and feeding said conveyor through a direct transfer from an incoming stream of shingled signatures can yield many advantages.

A few examples of such direct transfer apparatuses have



also been thought in prior patents, but still remain complex, mainly because signatures are always picked-up by grippers traveling in the stream direction while signatures are to be transferred to a gathering conveyor running in an orthogonal direction. Therefore, the present feeding systems remain complex, costly, subject to miss-feeds and limited to a maximum feed rate of 10 000 to 15 000 signatures per hour.<sup>3</sup>

The above review of the prior art clearly shows that the solutions of the prior art contemplating the feeding of bindery gathering conveyors, from an incoming stream of shingled flat articles, still present several limitations and drawbacks. Therefore, there is a need for an improved flat article feeding system obviating such limitations and drawbacks of the prior art devices and methods.

There is first provided a method for feeding flat articles to an article gathering conveyor, said method comprising:

- 1- advancing said flat articles in a direction in a continuous stream of forwardly inclined shingled articles on a first conveyor;
- 2- grasping a leading portion of the foremost article; and,
- 3- transferring said foremost article along a path substantially transversal to said direction, from said first conveyor to a second conveyor running substantially in the direction of said path.

There is further provided a further embodiment of the method for feeding flat articles to an article gathering conveyor, wherein said flat articles comprise folded printed sheets and wherein said leading portion comprises a backbone of said folded sheet.

In a still further embodiment the method comprises an additional step comprising separating at least in part said leading portion from the next upstream article by vacuum prior to the grasping of said portion.

There is still provided a further embodiment of the method wherein separating at least in part said leading portion from the next upstream article by vacuum comprises pulling and holding down at least a corner of said leading portion by vacuum and further separating said leading portion by transversally running a separating device above said leading portion, from said corner to the opposite edge of the article, in order to lift upstream articles to enable the grasping of said portion.

There is further provided a system for the feeding of flat articles to an article gathering conveyor, comprising: a first feed conveyor running in a direction, and at least one gripper device traveling along a path generally oriented transversally to said direction, wherein said gripper can grasp a leading portion of a downstream article and transfer it onto said gathering conveyor.

In a further embodiment of the system, the gripper device further comprises a separating wedge portion comprising a separating edge facing towards the gripper's travelling direction.



In a further embodiment of the system, said first conveyor further comprises an articulated vacuum pick-up arm and a vacuum retaining plate, whereby said leading portion of the most forward article is picked-up by said pick-up arm and retained by the vacuum plate to separate at least in part the leading portion of said article from the next upstream article.

These objects and other objects and features of the present invention will become apparent through the following description that will be carried out by reference to the appended drawings.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of the system according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention, showing a vacuum pick-up arm pulling down a leading edge of a foremost signature to create a space between the leading and the next upstream signatures.

FIG. 2 is a perspective view of the system according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention, showing a gripper mounted separating wedge running across a space created between the foremost signature and the next upstream one.

FIG. 3 is a perspective view of the system according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention, showing a gripper grasping the reference corner of the leading portion of the foremost signature.

FIG. 4 is a perspective view of the system according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention, showing the gripper pulling the foremost signature.



FIG. 5 is a perspective view of the system according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention, showing the leading signature fully extracted from an incoming shingled stream and being dropped onto a gathering conveyor.

FIG. 6 is a zoom-in of Figure 3, to better show details of the closed separator-gripper device.

FIG. 7 is a detailed perspective view of the separator-gripper device in an open position.

FIG. 8 is a detailed perspective view of the vacuum pull-down and retaining assembly mounted at the outlet of the feed conveyor.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

A preferred embodiment of the method, apparatus and device for feeding flat articles according to the present invention will now be described in detail referring to the appended drawings.

Referring to FIG. 1, there is provided a feed system generally identified by numeral 1, which is designed to feed incoming signatures 2 to a gathering conveyor 10 forming horizontal piles of different signatures being forwarded to an downstream bindery equipment such as a binding station (not shown) where signature piles are pasted together to form a book or magazine. The system comprises at least one feed conveyor station 3, each station feeding one of the signatures being successively collated to form piles in successive pockets of the gathering conveyor 10 separated by pushing rods 12 (see Figure 3). Obviously, a plurality of such feed conveyor



7

stations 3 placed in parallel transversally to the gathering conveyor direction 11 are usually required to individually deliver each one of the different signatures to be assembled together to form the book or similar product.

The system further comprises a plurality of separator-gripper devices such as 60, said devices being assembled to a driving chain (see chain link 70 shown in Figure 7) synchronized with the gathering conveyor 10, so that said devices travel along a linear path parallel to the orientation of the gathering conveyor 10 and at the same speed and in the same direction 11 as pushing rods 12. Separator-gripper devices 60 comprise three guiding pulleys 61, a pair of upper pulleys and a lower pulley, (Figure 7) to travel on a guiding rail 13 assembled to the gathering conveyor 10 and also extending in the same orientation.

Feed conveyor station 3 comprises a motorised belt 34 for supporting and advancing the stream of forwardly inclined shingled signatures 2 in direction 35. The general structure of such feeders is well known by individual of ordinary skill in the field. However, feed conveyor station 3 of the present inventive system 1 is further provided with special tooling at the downstream end thereof. Said tooling comprises an actuated vacuum pick-up arm 32 provided with a plurality of suction cups such as 33, and a perforated vacuum retaining plate 31, both extending across the width of feed conveyor 3, parallel to direction 11 (see details on Figure 8 showing vacuum manifolds 36 providing vacuum in perforated vacuum retaining plate 31). Vacuum retaining plate 31 comprises openings 37 to enable vacuum cups 33 to contact the underside of the leading edge 20 of the foremost signature when in their uppermost position.



Turning now to Figure 7, the separating-gripper device 60 will be described in more details. Separating-gripper device 60 comprises a fixed top jaw member 62 terminated on its downstream end by a separating wedge portion 63 comprising a sharp separating edge 64. An actuated lower jaw member 65 comprising a friction pad 66 cooperates with fixed top jaw member 62 to provide an individually controllable flat article gripper. Closing of the gripper is accomplished by laterally pushing on roller 67 of rocker 68 causing connecting rod 69 to be pulled and in turn pivoting lower jaw 65 upwards. When pressure is released, a spring member returns the gripper assembly to its normal open position. Individually controlled actuation of the separating-gripper devices 60 is accomplished through linear cam member 14 extending parallel and close to guiding rail 13, and being periodically hit by roller 67 when gripper 60 is moving on rail 13.

To ensure its mobility, separating-gripper device 60 further comprises three pulleys 61 to travel on upper and lower edges of guiding rail 13. Device 60 is driven over a linear path in direction 11 through a chain connected to chain link 70, said chain being preferably the same one driving pushing rods 12 of gathering conveyor 10, in order to ensure optimal synchronisation.

In operation, the system functions as follows, according to a preferred method of the present invention:  
Conveyor 3 advances shingled signatures 2 in direction 35 until the leading portion 20 of the foremost signature exceeds the downstream end of conveyor belt 34 to lie above vacuum retaining plate 31;  
Vacuum pick-up arm 32 is actuated to bring suction cups



9

33 in contact with the lower surface of said leading portion 20 of the signature, apply vacuum momentarily at suction cups 33 (through a synchronized rotary valve) and pull the signature down in contact with permanently activated vacuum retaining plate 31, so that at least an upstream edge 21 of said leading portion is separated from upstream signatures, creating a space (see Figure 1);

Through appropriate timing of the system 1, one of the traveling separating-gripper devices 60 is at that moment approaching edge 21 and sharp edge 64 of separating wedge portion 63 gradually enters said space (gap) and gradually increases spacing while supporting upper signatures (with potential help of actuated retaining needles or the like) as the gripper 60 progresses between the signatures in its open position (see Figure 2);

Once approaching the downstream edge 20 of said signature leading portion, roller 67 hits a higher portion of linear cam 14 which causes closing of separating-gripper device 60 and grasping of the corner of the leading edge of the foremost signature (see Figure 3);

Gripper 60 pursue its travel along its linear path in direction 11 until the signature fully clears signature stream 2 - upper signatures are prevented from sliding in the pulling direction through an appropriate stop device (see Figure 4);

Finally, once the signature is completely extracted from the stream 2, roller 67 drops on a lower portion of cam 14 causing gripper 60 to open and release the signature on a buffer shelf (not shown) above a pocket of gathering conveyor 10, just before the signature is dropped on top of the signature stack in the pocket and carried by push rod 12 (see Figure 5) to be forwarded to a downstream bindery equipment such as a binder applying glue to the edge of the stack of signatures in a pocket to form an assembled product, such as a book.



Providing a plurality of feed conveyors 3 equipped as described above and as many separating-grippers 60 travelling transversally to stream direction 35, a complete system is provided whereby a plurality of different signatures can be handled and successively dropped in a pocket to form a stack according to the printed product to be assembled.

It should be noted that the system of the present invention described above by means of a preferred embodiment thereof, advantageously provides direct transfer of any flat article fed in shingled stream to a gathering conveyor, without transiting through a hopper and without critical make-ready operation. Also the system providing a combined article separating-gripping device travelling linearly in the direction of the gathering conveyor (transversally to the stream direction) enables fast action over very short distances and with minimal handling of the article. Therefore, very high speeds in the order of 40 000 articles per hour can be achieved by the feed system with high yield, using very simple, reliable and low cost and low maintenance equipment. Such a speed would enable feeding two bidding stations using a tandem of gathering conveyors (superposed or otherwise cooperating).

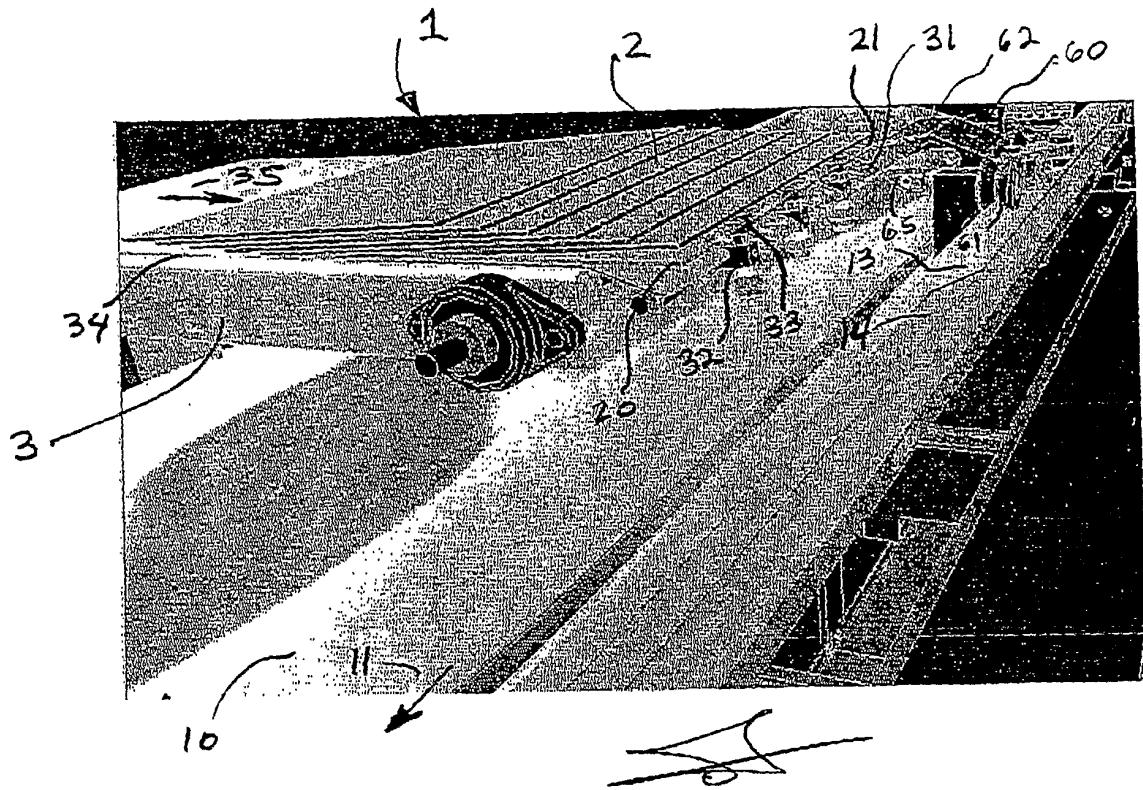
Therefore, one can contemplate that the method and apparatus of the present invention avoid costly interruptions of the bindery line due to miss-feeds usually occurring at the vacuum belt bed conveyor signature feeder because of an excessive steady or momentary load in hoppers, or because of distortions usually created on the top lower sheets of signatures by the mechanical processing.

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11

Although the present invention has been described by means of preferred embodiments thereof, it is contemplated that various modifications may be made thereto without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention. Accordingly, it is intended that the embodiments described be considered only as illustrative of the present invention and that the scope thereof should not be limited thereto but be determined by reference to the claims hereinafter provided and their equivalents.

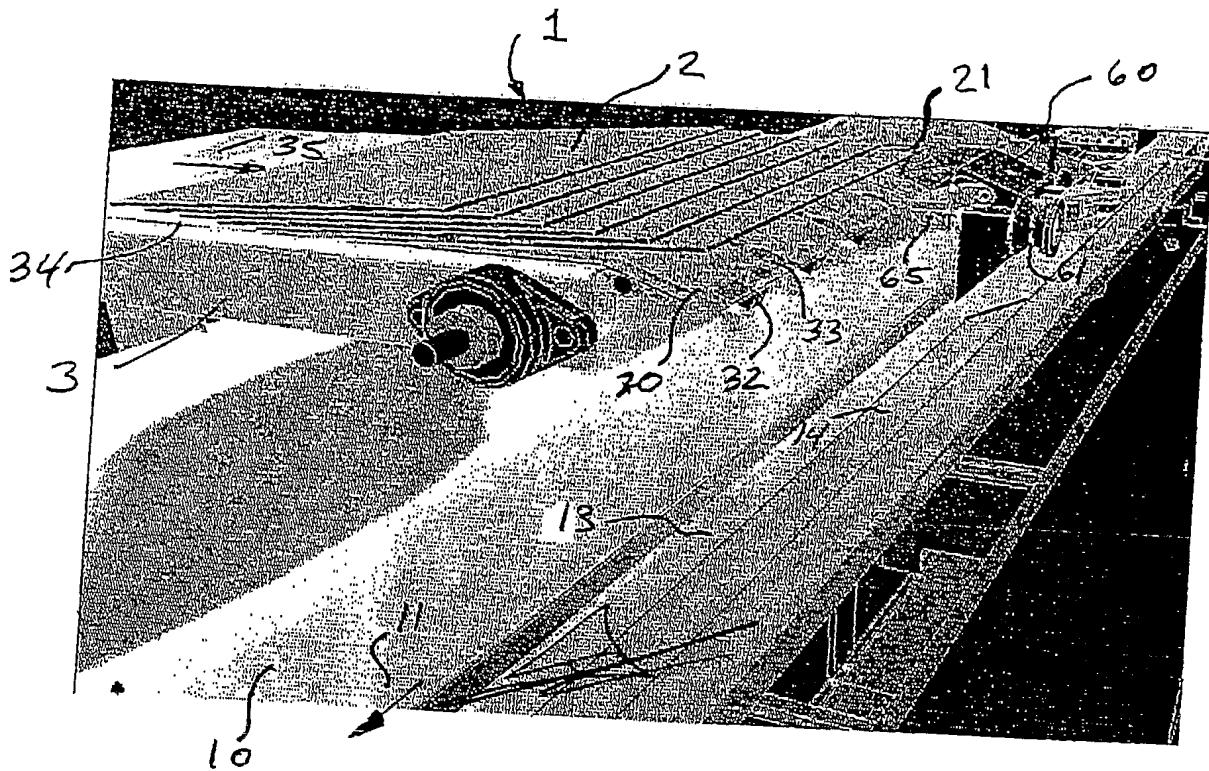
  
Inventor



Séquence 1 :

Pendant que la pince avance, les ventouses lèvent et vont chercher la signature juste avant que la pince entre dans la zone de l'accumulation.

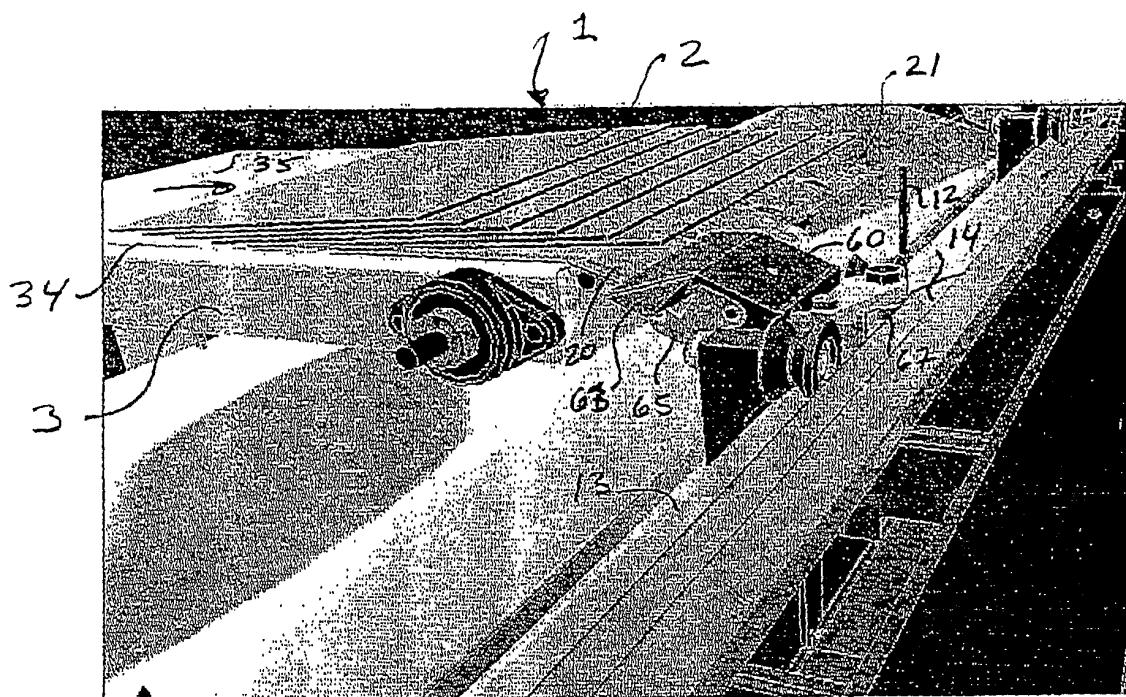
Fig. 1



### Séquence 2 :

Une fois la signature abaissée, l'épée de séparation situé à l'avant de la pince vient s'introduire dans l'espace créé entre la signature abaissée et les autres signatures qui sont demeurées vers le haut (à l'aide d'une palette, aiguille ou tout autre dispositif de retenu). À ce stade la signature n'aura aucun autre choix que d'être prise par la pince puisqu'elle se trouve dans le zone de la mâchoire de la pince.

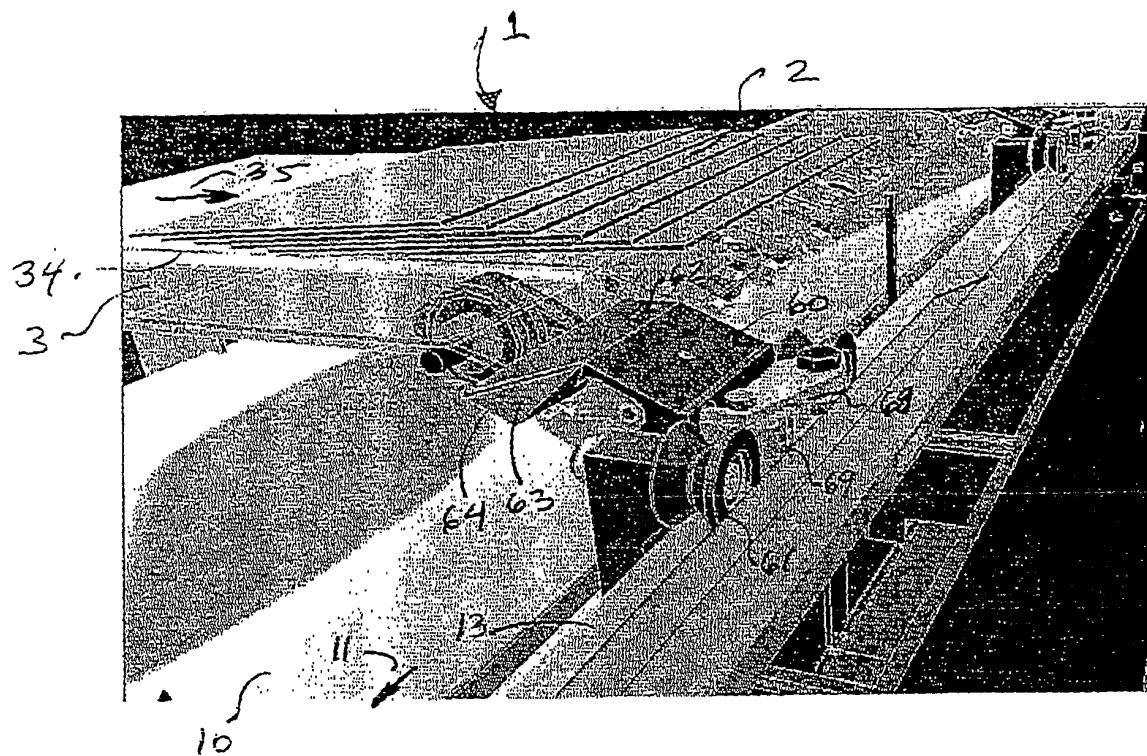
Fig. 2



Séquence 3 :

Une fois la pince arrivée au coin de référence, la mâchoire de la pince se referme sur la signature grâce à la came linéaire qui pousse sur le bras.

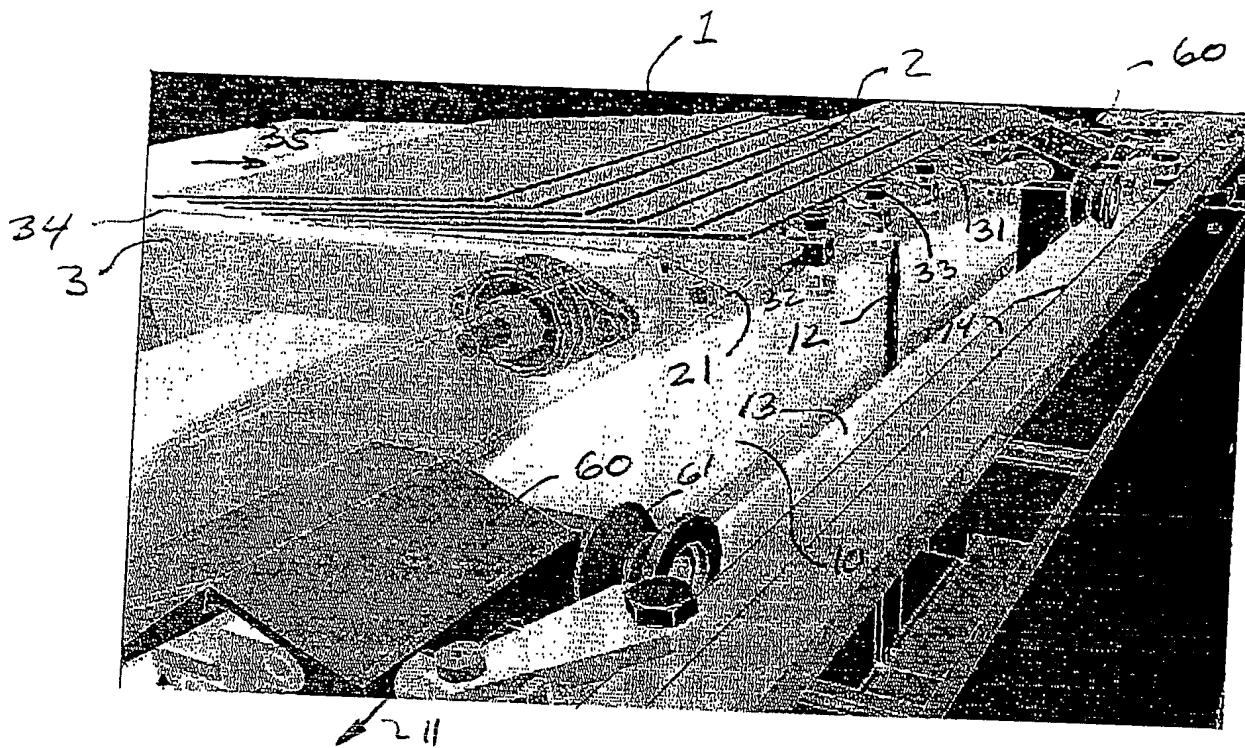
Fig. 3



Séquence 4 :

La pince tire la signature pour la sortir de la zone d'accumulation.  
L'accumulation de papier est retenu par un dispositif permettant seulement  
la signature du bas de la pile de sortir.

Fig. 4



## Séquence 5 :

Fig. 5

Une fois la signature complètement sortie de l'accumulation, la pince la relâche et la signature de dépose vers le bas dans le couloir du relieur pour être poussé vers une encolleuse.

Ce n'est pas montré sur les illustrations mais les signatures vont se poser sur une zone tampon (tablette d'attente) juste avant d'être entraînée par les pousoirs du relieur. Cela est nécessaire pour que chaque signature puisse se déposer proprement sur les autres signatures qui sont déjà dans le couloir.

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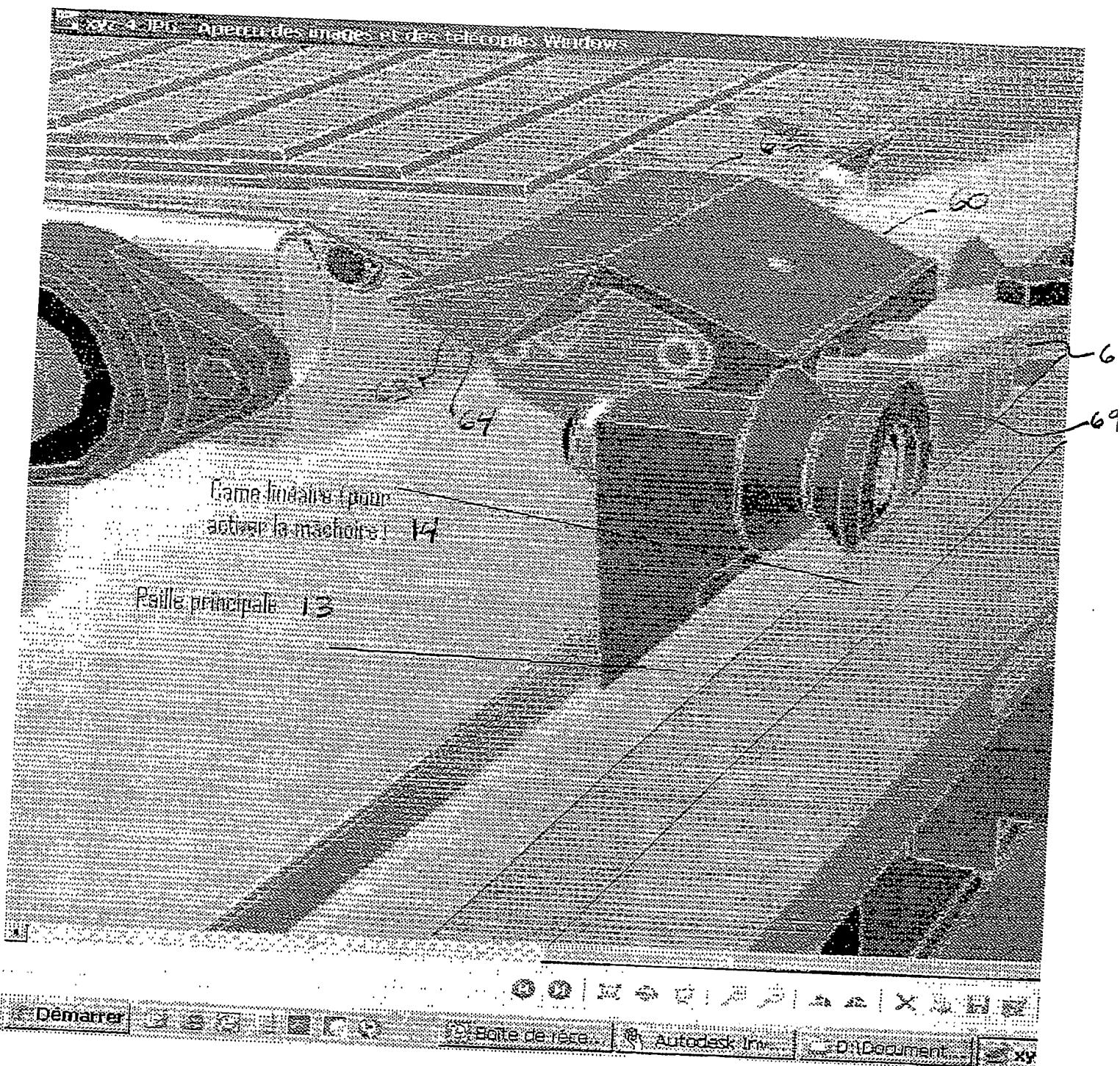


Fig. 6

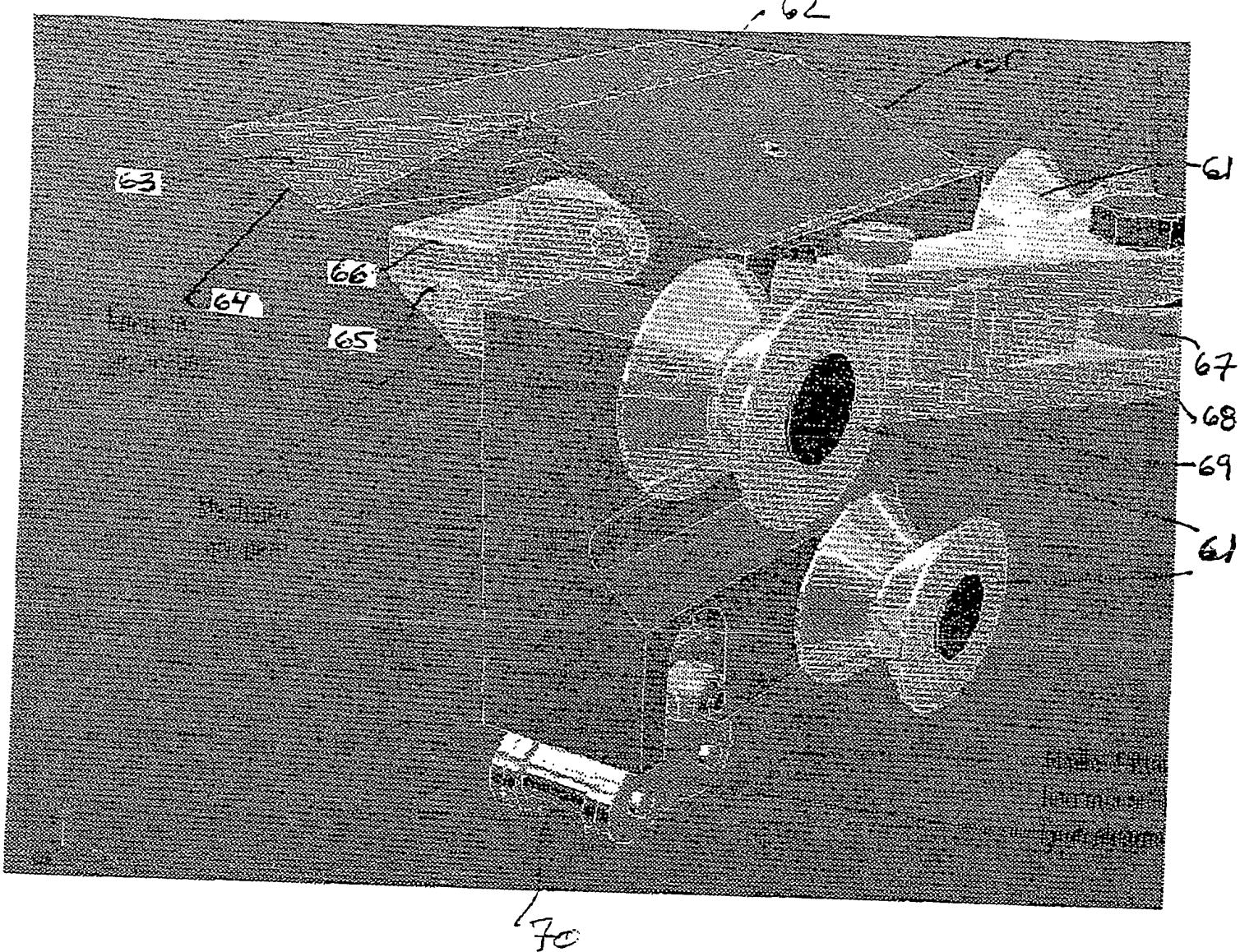


Fig. 7

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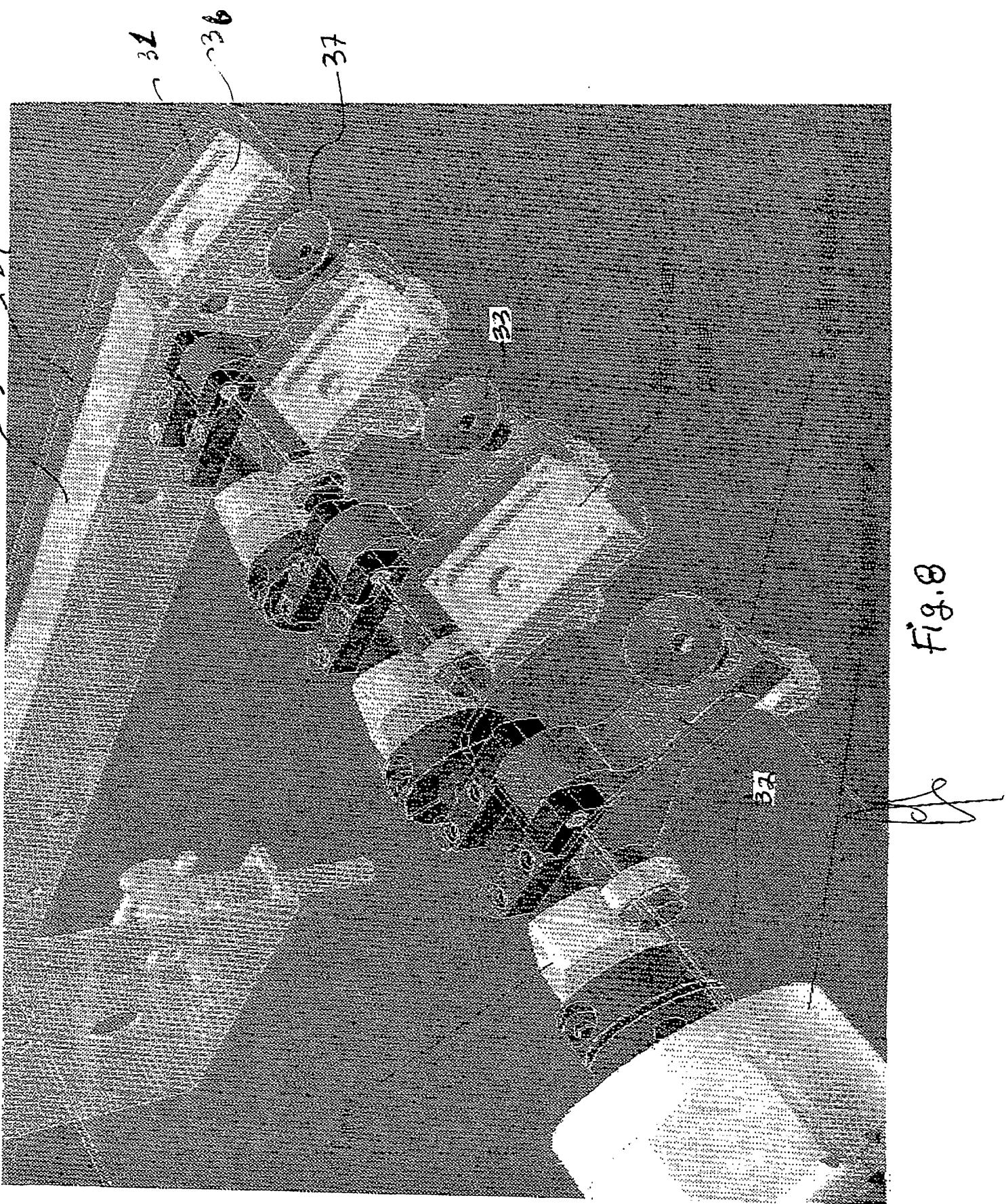


Fig. 8

